

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona.

NEW RAILROAD LAND RESERVATION.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have just completed their surveys on the Pacific end of the route. The road is definitely located from San Francisco to San Miguel Mission on the border of San Luis Obispo county. For the greater part of this distance it is substantially a coast road. The contour of the coast is closely followed until the line passes around Monterey Bay. Thence southward the line bears away from the coast fifteen miles or more until San Miguel Mission is intersected. It appears that a plat of this location was filed in the General Land Office at Washington on the 12th day of March last, together with a map defining the 20-mile reservation of public land, was filed in the Land Office in this city to-day, together with the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

Register and Receiver, San Francisco, Cal.—Gentlemen: I transmit herewith a diagram showing the definite location of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, under Act of July 27, 1866, Stat. Vol. 14, p. 292, from San Francisco to San Miguel Mission, Cal., showing also the twenty and thirty mile limits of the land grant under said Act; and you are hereby directed to withhold from pre-emption all the old numbered sections falling within these limits, both surveyed and unsurveyed, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights at the time the line of said road was designated by filing a plat thereof in this office, which was March 12, 1872.

The even numbered sections within the twenty mile limits you will increase to \$2.50 an acre, and dispose of them at that rate; and only under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The even sections outside of this twenty mile limit are not affected by this withdrawal.

Claims initiated by settlers under the pre-emption laws prior to the right of the road attaching March 12, 1872, are not affected by this order, etc. Very respectfully,
WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Few persons, we apprehend, were aware that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company had any land within the limits of this State. But turning to the Act of July, 1866, by which the Company was incorporated, we find the following requirements as to location:

"Beginning at or near the town of Springfield, in the State of Missouri, thence to the western boundary line of said State, and thence by the most eligible route as shall be determined by said Company to a point on the Canadian river, thence to the town of Albuquerque, on the Rio del Norte, and thence by way of the Agua Fria or other suitable pass, to the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be found most suitable for a railway route to the Colorado river at such point as may be selected by said Company for crossing, thence by the most practicable and eligible route to the Pacific."

By the charter, the Company is authorized to build a road from Springfield, Missouri, to San Francisco, the latter being the most eligible point on the Pacific.

The second section of the same Act grants the right of way, with the usual privileges. In the third section of the same Act there is granted to the Company twenty alternate sections per mile on each side of such line as may be adopted through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the located line where it passes through any State. When the public lands have been exhausted in the States, the right is extended to take the ten sections within ten miles beyond the first limit.

We find a chartered line of railroad under this Act from Missouri to an indefinite point on the Pacific; with the privilege of reaching that point by the most eligible route. The route and the point have been determined by the Company, and in conformity therewith the plats have been filed and reservations made. It is clear also under the Act cited, the land grant runs with the entire line of the road from Missouri to San Francisco.

There is very little available Government land between San Francisco and Monterey Bay. The lands once sought to be made available for the San Jose Railroad Company as a part of the Southern Pacific, were not allowed by the Department. But south of San Jose the lands marked as reserved on the plat filed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with the additional ten miles limit, extended for some distance nearly to the ocean, overlapping, as it would seem, the lands now designated in the plat now filed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. But further south, the lines of the two roads, as designated by the plats filed, diverge so far that one does not appear to interfere with the other.

In San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and other counties there are some bodies of public lands still held by the Government, and which could probably be made available for the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific road. The country within which selections may be made is thirty miles wide, and probably within these limits considerable grazing lands will be found. The resuscitation of the grant, so far as it relates to California, is a fact of much significance.—Bulletin.

The Indians in Arizona.

We copy the following from the Sacramento Record of recent date:

ABRUEN, Cal., May 8, 1872.
Eds. Record: Having noticed an article in to-day's Union, from a correspondent in Arizona, in relation to the Indian affairs of that Territory, I would request a small space in your paper to say a word in reply, having passed five years in that Territory, and not wishing the people of this State to be deceived in regard to the real motive of the actual settlers of that Territory in demanding the extermination of this cruel and treacherous race of savages.

In regard to the "great massacre," as he (Occasionally) so erroneously styles the just punishment visited upon those savages by the exasperated citizens, I can only refer you to the course of the Apaches that were fed and clothed on the Fort Sumner Reservation, in New Mexico. They would improve every opportunity to get beyond the bounds of the reservation, and once out of sight of the mil-

itary authorities, no train, traveler, or even village was secure from their murderous attacks or thieving incursions. They would bring their stolen property to the reservation and keep it in spite of all efforts of the owners, or generally heirs, to recover it. But one attempt was ever made, I believe, by the commander of the fort, to recover the stock from the Indians. He sent twenty men, under a Lieutenant, to their camp to bring the stolen stock to the Fort. The Apaches not only refused to give up the stock to the authorities, but killed nine of the twenty men, and the others only escaped a similar fate by jumping their horses over a high bluff into the Pecos river and swimming across. If proof is required of this, it can be obtained from any man that ever belonged to either "I" or "G" troops of the Third United States Cavalry, to which the murdered men belonged. No punishment was ever inflicted on the Indians for this murder, and the citizens were glad to get out of the Post, without their stock, with their scalps on their heads. I only cite this case to show how the Indians are managed on the reservations; and as long as the Commissioners officers have charge of the issuing of supplies to the Indians and the officers above them can get a share of the stealings, so long will they be in favor of keeping the Indians on the reservations, and be opposed to a war that would conquer them and render the presence of an army in that Territory unnecessary.

"Occasionally's" statement that all the citizens of Arizona are dependent upon the army is simply factitious. No doubt a few of them do get fat contracts from the army for beef, hay, wood, etc., but what are these to the thousands that derive no benefit from these contracts, or from the presence of the troops, not even that of protection of life and property? Not a drop in the bucket. I am sure "Occasionally" never returned to his cabin at night to find it burned by these fiends in human shape, with, perhaps, his wife and little ones lying scalped and butchered in the smoldering ruins, nor has he seen the dear friend of his life, with sixty or eighty arrows piercing his body, scalped, almost skinned, and with nearly every bone in him broken, besides other outrages too horrible to mention, perpetrated upon him after being murdered by these devils, or he would not talk about outrages against them. The thing is impossible. The worst that could be done to them would not be half justice, for the countless crimes they have each and all committed. By the whole tenor of "Occasionally's" letter it will be easily seen that it is not justification of either the officers or Indians, but a petty spite against the Tucson paper that induced him to write it. I am glad to hear that there is one minister who will boldly advocate what he knows to be for the permanent good of the Territory. I think even a Quaker, if he was not getting a share of the stealings from the Indians' rations, allowances, etc., would advocate war in that section. General Crook and Howard have an able advocate, but it will take a smarter lawyer than he is to make the people of either California or Arizona believe that the Apaches are an abused race.

Yours, T. O. M.

Phenomena of Earthquakes.

[From the Inyo Independent, April 20th.]
Scientific men everywhere are busy investigating the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth—earthquakes, and there is a faint hope that something of value may be added from their inquiries. It seems to be generally conceded that electricity in some form is the prime cause of these movements of the earth. It is much to be hoped that some person or persons, possessing the necessary scientific attainments, will pay this section a visit. No better place or opportunity was ever presented to American scientists to investigate these phenomena on their own soil than this county has afforded during the past three or four weeks. For the information of such, we will mention a few facts, mainly relating to electrical phenomena, that has occurred within our knowledge.

A few days after the big shock, so-called, at Cerro Gordo very loud thunder was heard during a violent snow storm. With the exception of the snow the same thing occurred here and perhaps other places in the valley. This is remarkable because almost unprecedented.

Immediately following the great shock, men, whose judgment and veracity is beyond question, while sitting on the ground near the Eclipse mine, saw sheets of flame on the rocky sides of Inyo mountains, but a half mile distant. These flames, observed in several places, waved to and fro apparently clear of the ground, like vast torches; they continued for only a few minutes.

In this office one day last week, while one of the proprietors was running a large number of small sheets of flat paper through a job press, these sheets after leaving the press were affected by the movements of the operator's hand, as a strong magnet would affect iron filings. When his hand was near them the whole pile, or at least a hundred of them from the top, seemed to float in the air like tissue paper in a slight breeze. The top sheet would raise at each end up to the hand when held four inches above it, and thus by attraction be moved entirely away from the others.

At other times during the night sparks of fire were repeatedly emitted from a woolen shawl, on being touched by the hand.

At the Kearsarge mill, located at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, the following occurrence was noted by Harry Clawson and P. J. Joslyn. The former, while sitting with his knee within about three inches of a cast-iron stove, felt a peculiar numbing sensation, and supposing his limbs were "asleep," essayed to rub them with his hand. As soon as his hand touched his knee he felt a shock, and immediately after and for a number of seconds, a stream of fire ran between both knees and the stove.

PRESCOTT.

PIONEER DRUG STORE,

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for Sale:

AYER'S, JAYNE'S, BRISTOL'S

BULL'S AND HALL'S

Family Medicines,

And a full assortment of the best Patent Medicines

now in the market—warranted fresh and genuine.

Fancy Toilet Articles, Soaps and Perfumery,

And a full supply of Dispensing Medicines.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

GEO. D. KENDALL,

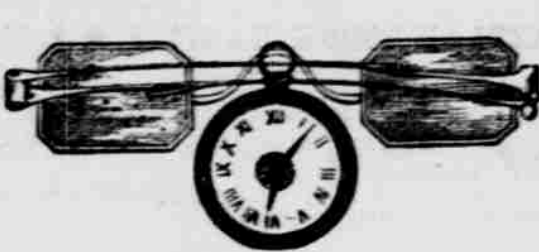
Dr. Kendall's Office—In rear of Drug Store.

PRESCOTT.

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery.

Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness.

HERBERT BOWERS,

Post Trader, Fort Whipple, A. T.,

Has recently replenished his stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Canned Fruits, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods,

Tobacco, Cigars, etc.,

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, the following articles, all of which are manufactured at his

Agua Fria Mill, 20 miles east from Prescott:

Flour, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour,

Bolted Corn Meal, Bran and Shorts.

The flour is as good as the best imported California, of which it takes precedence in this market.

Prices Reasonable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

H. BOWERS, Post Trader,

Fort Whipple.

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CHANGE OF BASE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW "LAY-OUT" OF

Groceries, Provisions, Fresh and Dried Fruits,

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Notions, Etc.,

Is now offered the people of Prescott and vicinity, by

MELVIN & McPOSTER,

(At their Store, in the Old Capital, Building.)

They have also, fresh Honey, Butter, Bacon, Hams,

Lard, Nuts, Candies, and several other good things

which they are selling very cheap, to friends and foes.

Prescott, July 29, 1871.

ORIENTAL

Restaurant, Bakery and Saloon

Next door to the Miner Office.

FRESH BREAD, PIES AND CAKES,

Always on hand.

GOOD BOARD,

Furnished by the Week, Day, or Meal, at

the following prices:

Per Week..... Twelve dollars, currency.

Single Meals..... One dollar

Oysters, Sardines, etc.,

Served in good style, at all hours.

Good Lager Beer, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, kept con-

stantly on hand, for the accommodation

of customers.

DAN. HATZ, Proprietor.

Prescott, December 18, 1869.

ARIZONA STAGE LINE

Regular weekly trips, by stage, with mail, will be made

between

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

and

San Bernardino, California.

Stage leaves Prescott every Saturday morning, at eight

o'clock; arrives at Wickenburg, Sunday morning; La

Paz and Ehrenberg, Monday morning; San Bernardino,

Thursday evening.

Return stage from San Bernardino leaves Saturday

morning at eight o'clock, and arrives at Prescott every

Thursday evening.

DISTANCE ABOUT 450 MILES.

FARE—From Prescott to San Bernardino, \$80.00 gold.

From Prescott to Wickenburg, \$20.00 gold. From Pres-

cott to Ehrenberg, (Colorado River), \$45.00.

Packages transported on reasonable terms.

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.

For further particulars inquire of

AGENTS:

ALLEN & WHITE, Prescott; I. H. LEVY, SAN

BERNARDINO.

PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

MONTEZUMA STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses,

Children and Gentlemen.

Books, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly

attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE

Wagon and Blacksmith Shops

In Northern Arizona are on

GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

Where none but good workmen are employed; naught

but good material is ever used.

All kinds of vehicles made and repaired, and all draft

animals shod.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

J. E. G. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Prescott, August 12, 1871.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

Blank Mining and Quicksilver Deeds,

Special and General Powers-of-Attorney,

etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

A full supply of all the Patent Medicines

At Dr. Kendall's Pioneer Drug Store.

SAN BERNARDINO.

ISAAC H. LEVY,

Dealer in General Merchandise, and General

Commission Merchant,

San Bernardino, California.

Merchandise forwarded to any part of Arizona, with

promptness and dispatch.

Gold-dust, Legal Tenders, and Soldiers Final Settlements,

promptly bought.

Office of the Arizona Stage Line, "N 1 Jackson Block,

corner of Third and Granite streets.

San Bernardino, Cal., August 27, 1870.

EHRENBERG.

To the Merchants, Traders &

Station Keepers of Northern

Arizona, Greeting:

WM. B. HOOPER & CO.,

Have Established a

WHOLESALE JOBBING HOUSE

AT

EHRENBERG, A. T.

Where they are now offering TO THE TRADE a large and

magnificent stock of Staples, in the various lines required

by the merchants and traders throughout Arizona, and are

selling same at less prices, for cash, than they can be laid

down here, by any one not having the same facilities this

house possesses, which consist of an experienced, resident

partner in the New York and San Francisco markets, where

they BUY FOR CASH, or importers, or import their own

stock direct, and in large quantities. Orders by letter

filled with same care and attention and at SAME PRICES as

though the parties were themselves present.

Being the contractors for the transportation of Govern-

ment supplies from this point to all military posts, and hav-

ing sufficient transportation CONSTANTLY ON HAND, we can

furnish all post traders to better advantage and in less

time than can any other house, as also can we forward any

and all merchandise, machinery or other articles consigned to

us on care.

Highest price paid for Hides, Ballion, or any

other marketable article produced in the country.

WM. B. HOOPER & CO.

Ehrenberg, A. T., August 15, 1871.

RIVER VIEW HOTEL,

Ehrenberg, Arizona.

This hotel is pleasantly situated, on the banks of the

Colorado River, near the stage office, and directly opposite

the Steamboat and Ferryboat Landings, and the Propri-

et is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him

with their patronage.

Good Fare, Clean Rooms and

Comfortable Beds at Moderate Prices.

A CORRAL,

Wherein animals will be fed and otherwise cared for, ad-

joining the Hotel.

FERRY BOATS,

Are kept constantly in readiness to convey men, animals

and vehicles across the river.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Proprietor.

Ehrenberg, Arizona. dec2771

HARDYVILLE.

SAMUEL TODD,

SURVIVES, at HARDYVILLE, ARIZONA.

On the East bank of the Colorado River,

At which place he has the largest store in the Territory,

well filled with

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware,

And all other Ware,

Also, Liquors, Wines, Tobacco, Sugars,

Farming and Mining Implements;

And everything else needed by housekeepers, miners, pros-

pectors, farmers, etc., all of which he will sell cheap for

cash.

Persons traveling from Nevada and California to Wal-

lapai, and other mining districts, and vice versa can